

AD-A256 975

OMB No. 0704-0188

100-443887-100

Final 1 Aug 89-31 Jul 92

428

UL

DISCONTINUED 1

Project Final Report
Project Number: P-27399-EL-NDF
Grant Number: DAAL03-89-G-0052

Daniel L. Noneaker: Project Director
University of Illinois

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Avail and/or	
Dist	Special
A-1	

Two multiple-access signaling techniques of current interest for mobile communications are broadband code-division multiple-access (CDMA) and narrowband time-division multiple-access (TDMA). This project examines the relationship between signal design and system performance for each of these techniques. System performance for fading, multipath channels is emphasized. Analytical tools are developed for that purpose, and performance is investigated for a wide range of system and channel parameters.

The performance of CDMA systems is shown in this project to be highly dependent on the choice of direct-sequence (DS) spread-spectrum waveforms employed. The degree of dependence is a function of both the statistical characterization of the communications channel and the receiver architecture. This work examines both correlator receiver performance [1,2] and Rake receiver performance [3,4]. For each type of receiver it is shown that DS waveforms can be selected which yield good system performance over a range of channel delay spreads and Doppler spreads. In addition, it is shown that the DS waveforms can be selected to yield good performance as the number of Rake receiver taps is varied.

Prior analyses of narrowband systems employing phase-shift keyed (PSK) modulation for fading, multipath channels have been restricted to binary and four-phase signaling. In this project, analytical expressions have been derived for the bit and symbol error probabilities of PSK and differential PSK of arbitrary symbol alphabet size [5,6]. The error probability expressions are applicable to equal-gain or maximal-ratio diversity combining and a broad

class of fading, multipath diversity channels. These expressions provide the analytical tools necessary for future investigation of coded or uncoded bandwidth-efficient signaling techniques.

In this project, the effects of signal design on system performance have been investigated for both narrowband and wideband multiple-access systems. It is concluded that careful assignment of wideband signaling waveforms can significantly enhance the performance of a CDMA system. In addition, analytical tools have been developed to facilitate the study of bandwidth/performance tradeoffs for narrowband TDMA systems.

References

- [1] D. L. Noneaker and M. B. Pursley, "Selection of spreading sequences for direct-sequence spread-spectrum communications over a frequency-selective fading channel," *Proc. 1991 International Conference on Communications*, pp. 889-893, June 1991.
- [2] D. L. Noneaker and M. B. Pursley, "Selection of spreading sequences for direct-sequence spread-spectrum communications over a doubly selective fading channel," *submitted to the IEEE Trans. Commun.*
- [3] D. L. Noneaker and M. B. Pursley, "Selection of spreading sequences for direct-sequence spread-spectrum communications over a doubly selective fading channel with RAKE reception," *Proc. 1992 Vehicular Technology Society Conference*, pp. 229-232, May 1992.
- [4] D. L. Noneaker and M. B. Pursley, "The effects of spreading sequence selection on ds spread-spectrum with selective fading and two forms of Rake reception," *To appear in the Proceedings of the 1992 Global Telecommunications Conference Record*.
- [5] D. L. Noneaker and M. B. Pursley, "M-ary differential phase-shift keying with diversity combining for communications over a time- and frequency-selective fading channel," *Proc. 1992 International Conference on Communications*, pp. 46-50, June 1992.

- [6] D. L. Neneaker and M. B. Pursley, "Error probability bounds for M-ary DPSK signaling over doubly selective fading diversity channels," *submitted to the 1993 IEEE International Symposium on Information Theory*.